

which time I have not been able to devote a moment to the examination of the accounts or business of the office. Mr. Gibson was informed.

You state the actual default of Mr. Breslin to be \$549,982.21, and in November last you report the balance in the Treasury to be \$350,548.69. If these statements are true, you must have advanced to the Treasury nearly \$200,000. Is this true, and how were you enabled to make this heavy advance?

Ans.—The actual default of Mr. Breslin will appear from statements in the first part of the examination. The revenue balance in the Treasury, November 15th, 1856, was \$350,548.69, and the Canal Bank Funds exceeded \$68,000, instead of \$65,921.47, as stated in my annual report. The cash chargeable to the Treasury at that date was over \$418,948.59, and I was in advance to the Treasury from \$126 to \$130,000.

My draft for over \$38,000, on Atwood & Co., was not presented or paid until December 20th. I obtained \$30,000 at Wheeling, Virginia; \$32,000 of an institution in Cincinnati, and either \$30,000 or \$40,000 of a banking house in Cincinnati. My impression is that at the date of my annual report such advances amounted to \$140,000. I cannot be certain as to amounts. I take leave to add that every dollar of the public money which came to my hands while I filled the office of Treasurer of State, was faithfully applied to the public service, or handed over to my successor, and that not a dollar of such money is now in my hands or remains unaccounted for.

The interest on these heavy loans, he states, was paid with his own means.—As to his motives in concealing Breslin's default, he says:

My motive was two-fold. It concerned both the State and myself. Mr. Breslin's official bond was for \$250,000, while the default exceeded \$500,000, besides the sums reported.

I was one of his sureties. Many of my personal friends and neighbors were bound with me. I had no knowledge or suspicion of the default until some time after I came into office. Its immediate exposure involved the pecuniary ruin of myself and co-sureties, as well as great loss to the State. I could not see that delay would jeopardize any interest whatever. He never expressed any want of willingness or ability to liquidate the balance due from him. He gave me his earnest and repeated assurances that he would do so in a short time. The alternative was to make an immediate exposure, and thereby involve myself and friends in pecuniary ruin, and the State in continuing loss, or conceal the fact, and exert myself to secure the amount due to the State.

He states that the State has lost nothing by the concealment of Breslin's default, as "his sureties are as much liable and able to respond, as when the default first came to my knowledge." At this time Mr. Gibson states he has not to his "knowledge and belief," any public money under his control; and he has no information or knowledge not communicated, of which he is aware.—But he says:

"Since early in April, I have not spent five days in the office, having been absent from the State for five weeks previous to my resignation; since my resignation I have been absent from the city, and the concealment of this default, I may have committed slight errors, but am confident that in all essential facts I am correct."

All of which is duly sworn to and subscribed. The "positive weakness" to which Mr. Gibson some time since confessed, has in this statement resolved itself into a variety of weaknesses.

We have also the Report made by Thomas Sparrow, Commissioner, and F. M. Wright, Auditor of State, of the condition of the Treasury, June 15th, 1857. In this we find a great mass of figures, the facts set forth in which are already familiar to the public. It is reported, however, that the business between the Independent Banks and the State Treasury, has not been conducted on the part of the Treasury with that strictness which the law requires and the public interest demand—though there is no reason to think this department of the Treasury has been conducted otherwise than fairly and honorably, except in the case of the bonds of the Seneca County Bank.

The Report says:

Bank notes have been destroyed without a record having been made of their denomination and amount, and the account with one of the Banks kept in so loose a manner as to exhibit a very untrue statement of its condition. The account with the City Bank of Columbus, on the books of the office is as follows: "Statement of the stocks and circulation of the City Bank of Columbus, as shown by the books of the Treasury office:

	Issued.	Burned.
Ones,	\$1,297	\$2,625
Threes,	51,297	\$5,573
Fives,	156,490	145,590
Tens,	243,320	243,720
Twenties,	20,000	12,250
Fifties,	3,000	2,550
	\$25,344	\$15,585
Am't of outstanding circulation,	\$8,759	
Am't of bonds deposited,	\$490,208.62	
" returned,	\$68,708.62	
Balance remaining in Treasury,	\$124,500.00	

The true condition of the Bank, however, is as follows:

Bonds in the Treasury, \$75,000.00
Notes in Circulation, 78,000.00

In this connection, justice requires us to say, that these errors do not appear to have occurred during the administration of Mr. Gibson, but belong either to that of Mr. Bliss or Mr. Breslin.

Of the Seneca County Bank Bonds we have the following account:

SENeca COUNTY BANK BONDS.

The accounts of the office show that there should have been stocks to the amount of \$209,043.14, belonging to the Seneca County Bank, in the hands of the Treasurer. \$132,125.14 were missing. On inquiry into the cause of the absence of this amount, we were informed, by a clerk in the office, that this amount of bonds had been sent to New York at the request of the bank, for the purpose of being converted into stocks of a different date.

Though there is nothing in the banking law of 1846 authorizing any such transaction, yet we had no reason to doubt the fairness of it until subsequent examination showed a very different state of facts.

One hundred thousand dollars of these bonds had been sent to New York, accompanied with a power of attorney from Mr. Gibson, authorizing their sale and transfer. They had been sold and passed into the hands of Messrs. Atwood & Co., and Mr. Gibson, as Treasurer of State, had drawn on them for \$58,500 of the proceeds of the sale, to meet the liabilities of the State. This sum they (A. & Co.) claimed as an offset, (on demand being made for the stocks) but were willing to account for the balance.

After suit had been commenced, restraining them from making any further use of the proceeds, upon advice of counsel it was deemed best to adjust their claims, replace the bonds, and place them to the credit of the bank.

This was done through the O. L. Ins. & Trust Company, they holding bonds sufficient to indemnify them for the amount advanced.

At the same time, and forming part of the arrangement, Mr. Gibson placed in the hands of E. Ludlow, cashier, \$64,000 drafts, falling due in the city of New York, which were deemed sufficient to meet the amount paid to relieve the bonds.

Forty-two thousand dollars of the bonds have been returned to the Treasury, and the balance will be returned as fast as the securities mature and are paid.

Of the residue of the bonds we can give no satisfactory account.

As soon as the arrangement was known to the bank, \$32,000 of its circulation was returned to the Treasury, thus reducing it to the amount of the securities held by the State for its redemption.

AMOUNT OF THE DEFAULT.

As to the amount of the default, we have the figures. The total amount of the default is \$723,740.61, of which \$154,636.65 is accounted for, being lost as follows:

Commercial Bank of Toledo, \$26,271.23
City Bank of Cincinnati, 79,811.95
W. W. Cones & Co., 47,767.99
Daniel Beekel, 154,636.65

There are therefore \$574,112.96 unaccounted for, and concerning the whereabouts of this sum, we have no new light. The Committee say of Mr. Beekel:

The balance of \$40,000 due on the claim against Beekel we consider secured, and have, therefore, included it among the cash assets in the Treasury, and turned it over to the present Treasurer of State as such. Since the commencement of this investigation, Mr. Beekel has paid on the claim the sum of \$5,000. There is no doubt but that the whole of this balance will be ultimately paid. He still owes the State the sum of \$789.45, which has not been secured.

There is a discrepancy of \$23,374.63 between the showings made by the Auditor and Treasurer. The Report says:

This discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that the Treasurer has credited himself with the payment of exchange, &c., to that amount, of which the Auditor has no account, and which cannot be allowed without legislative action.

It is well known that Gibson, on two occasions within the past year, managed to have in the Treasury the balance of cash called for by the books. How this was done has been seen in his statement. The report before us goes over the same ground and remarks:

It is a matter of importance to every bank to put its notes into circulation at a distance from home, or in places where they are likely to be retained for business purposes, and not returned for redemption. To accomplish this object, and to postpone the presentation of their paper, the banks resort to many devices. The Treasury of our State has been subsidiary to this purpose.—The State has been subsidized by capital to assist in the accumulation of wealth and the increase of its profits.—The banks have deposited their notes with the Treasurer of State, with the promise or understanding from him, that they should be paid out to the creditors of the State residing at points remote from the location of the bank, and the sums so deposited, refunded after it had been paid out. The testimony shows that large sums were thus deposited, and that frequently a long time elapsed before depositors called on the Treasurer for their money. The Treasurer was thus furnished with the means of deceiving the most sagacious and astute examiners. He had the money always on hand to exhibit, though not a cent of it belonged to the State, or was properly in its treasury. Indeed, the State seems to have been in its pecuniary transactions, closely allied with these institutions. Nearly all the taxes were paid into the Treasury through the banks. Banks were the depositors of the State, and the creditors of the State were paid by checks on the banks. There is little in the correspondence of the office for several years past to distinguish it from that of a bank, except that the writer subscribed himself "Treasurer of State," instead of "Cashier."

For the control which the banks have exercised over the public funds, the Treasurer is not wholly responsible. The Legislature of the State has sanctioned and encouraged it. The act providing for the protection of the canals and collection of tolls, requires the collectors to deposit all money received by them in some bank designated by the Treasurer of State.

The act making appropriations for the year 1857, authorized the County Treasurers to make their payments into the State Treasury, by depositing the sums due the State in some neighboring bank. The same provision was incorporated into the appropriation bills for 1841 and 1842. The law of 1846, that fruitful source of mischief in our financial administration, has authorized the continuance of the practice up to the present time. State Treasurers have collected the State taxes from the Banks and not from the County Treasurers.

Mr. Gibson says that he resorted to borrowing, in order to meet the demands on the Treasury and conceal the deficit.

If it is true that he received but \$209,000 from Mr. Breslin, the books of the office corroborate his declaration. The balance in the Treasury on the 15th November last, was \$350,548.59. If Mr. Breslin owed at that time \$550,000, Mr. Gibson must have borrowed nearly \$200,000.

Notwithstanding the Act of April 8th, 1856, forbidding the practice of receiving deposits and lending certificates still continued, and furnished a portion of the funds by which the Joint Committee and the Auditor were deceived in regard to the condition of the Treasury. The holder of a draft on the Treasury, on presenting it for payment, instead of the money received a certificate of deposit, signed by the Treasurer, for the amount. The draft would pass into the Treasury and be credited on the books. The balance in the Treasury would then be apparently diminished, though it actually remained the same. Certificates issued under these circumstances, amounting to \$775,000, are now outstanding.

With all these resources at his command it is not at all surprising that the late Treasurer succeeded in concealing the default.

There was no obstacle to the use of the money of the State by Mr. Breslin, nor was any effort on his part necessary to conceal a deficit. There was no thorough examination of the Treasury during his term of office, nor any inquiry into the condition of its funds. The surplus in his hands was seldom less than half a million.

"WHO IS THE DEFAULTER?"

The question, Who is the defaulter? is answered at length. It is remarked: In his settlement with County Treasurers in 1856, Mr. Gibson received the certificates of deposit or receipts issued by Mr. Breslin, and charged himself with them as cash in his account, with the several classes of revenue.—The act of 1846, required the County Treasurers to make their deposits to the State Treasurer, and prescribed the time and manner of making them.

They had been made in exact conformity with the provisions of the statute. It was not, therefore, competent for him to pronounce them illegal or refuse to credit them on the accounts of the several parties to whom they had been issued.

In the "Settlement Book" these certificates are carefully marked with the identical mark or full name of Mr. Breslin.

Mr. Gibson has kept his accounts and made his reports in a manner which implied that Mr. Breslin had paid in full the balance due from him to the State. He has been silent about any default of his predecessor. His silence raises the presumption of payment. The legitimate inference, under ordinary circumstances, would be that the individuals had been fully discharged; but in the financial transactions of the Ohio State Treasury, this reasoning is altogether illogical.

Gibson had a precedent for this style of operation, in the concealment by Breslin of a deficit of \$68,000 for his predecessor, Bliss—and he not only concealed it, but in response to a resolution of the Senate, averred that Mr. Bliss "had paid over to him the balance which appeared on the books of the department." It is admitted that statements of Mr. Gibson, made on numerous occasions, in his official character and over his official signature, make a very strong case against him.

For instance, he reported under date of March 20th, 1856, giving the dates, that Breslin had paid him \$336,101.57, and says, "this includes all that I have received from the late Treasurer up to this time." Again, in a statement of the condition of the Treasury, submitted by Gibson to the Joint Committee on the 15th Dec. last, the balance due from Mr. Breslin, exclusive of the suspended debt of \$234,636.65, is said to be \$68,399.92, which was understood Mr. Gibson was willing to assume, and for which he was liable to account. On the 9th of April last, Mr. Gibson published, pursuant to requirement of law, an abstract exhibiting the condition of the Treasury to the 7th of that month.

Of this statement, the report says:

"It is so constructed as to enable him to swear to it without subjecting himself to a criminal charge, and yet leaves a false impression."

He was required by law to "set forth the amount of money actually in the Treasury at Columbus," as well as "the amount of the drafts, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt," yet he did not add the column containing evidences of debt, nor is there such an item as "money in the Treasury." The Report justly says of Mr. Gibson's present declarations, that Breslin did not pay him money, that however solemnly made, they "are not entitled to any credit, unless sustained and corroborated by the records of the office, the testimony of others, or the declarations and conduct of Mr. Breslin. The strongest point against Breslin, which corroborates the latest statement of Gibson, is that (according to his own showing) with ample money in the Treasury, he issued a circular to the County Treasurers, referring them to the act of 1841, and calling upon them to make the advances required by that law to enable him to pay the January interest. In compliance with the demand, the County Treasurers paid into the State Treasury \$760,716.70 between the 6th day of Nov. and the time at which he was succeeded by Mr. Gibson."

The Report before us says:

It has been shown that he (Breslin) had sufficient means to pay all the claims against the Treasury, without making this demand. Why, then, did he make it? The testimony of Mr. Hines, late Treasurer of Franklin county, discloses the fact that there was an extraordinary anxiety on the part of Mr. Breslin to receive the \$200,000 due from that County. He called twice at the office of the County Treasurer, before that officer, for reasons assigned in his deposition, very reluctantly paid it. If there was, as the books showed there should have been, more than half a million in the Treasury, there was no valid reason for the anxiety which he exhibited in this instance.

The facts disclosed in the deposition of Mr. W. G. Deahler, furnished unequivocal evidence of an empty Treasury towards the close of Mr. Breslin's administration. The books of the of

fice, as before stated, showed more than one half a million in his hands, yet he not only requested the holder to postpone the presentation of a draft of \$50,000, but when it was ultimately presented, paid only a portion of the amount. Though frequently importuned for the balance, it was not paid for more than two weeks after its first presentation. It was finally released in funds which clearly indicated that the Treasury was dependent upon its daily receipts to meet its current expenses.

Breslin was requested by letter to furnish the receipts executed by Gibson to him, and to be present at the examination of the witnesses. He did not comply with the request or respond to the letter, but fled to a foreign jurisdiction, and his flight was accompanied with declarations clearly proving that he resorted to it in order to avoid inquiry; he said to one of the witnesses that he would not be taken; his person they should never have under any circumstances.

Gibson furnished copies of the receipts which he received from Breslin, and they confirm his latter day statements.

BRESLIN'S INVESTMENTS.

Concerning Breslin's investments the annexed information is given:

It appears that Mr. Breslin had some interest in the Greensboro Bank of Maryland, and it is in evidence that he spent \$10,000 in contesting and relitigating the repeal of its charter before the Legislature of that State. It is clear that within the last year he was the holder of \$16,000 of the Cumberland Savings Institution of the same State.

He loaned \$20,000 to the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad Company, on which he received but \$3,000, and compromised the balance by taking the bonds of the Company for \$8,500, payable in 1858, 1859, '60 and '61.

He also loaned to the Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company a large sum, the original amount of which we have not been able to learn. In December last there was due upon it the sum of \$28,549.88, which was paid in the bonds of the Company, payable in November, 1859, with 7 per cent interest.

It appears that Mr. Breslin "sought interviews with two of the witnesses whom we have examined, and in conversations with them, made acknowledgments which demonstrate that the default occurred during his administration of the Treasury."

WHAT MR. BRESLIN HAD TO SAY ABOUT IT.

In conversation with Col. Schenler when urged to make a public exposition of the matter, he replied that "it would do no good," "that he could not make the disclosures without involving the character of others and their families—and that he would not do." He pronounced the attacks of the press upon Mr. Gibson unjust, and says that his (Mr. G's) "statements in regard to the default were true"—"that if Mr. Gibson was to blame one part in a hundred in regard to the matter, I am to blame ninety-nine parts in a hundred."

His conversation with Mr. Follett, though evidently more guarded, was of similar import. The material part of it is so well narrated that we shall not attempt an abstract of it, but give it in full. Mr. Follett says: "Mr. B. affected to attach importance to my opinions, and I proceeded to test the sincerity of this profession by recommending that there should be no loss of time on the part of Mr. Gibson and himself in meeting and writing out a statement of facts disclosing the whole process of appropriation, let the blow fall where it might, regardless of party or persons. I enforced this recommendation by such arguments and appeals as the subject naturally suggested, alluding to his family, relatives, his obligations to the State, &c. I drew his attention to the fact that he could not hide from the world the full amount of his official delinquency, and it depended upon himself how low his offence should sink him morally. To an extended appeal in this direction he replied by stating a case: Suppose, (said Mr. B.) suppose (mind, I do not say it is so) but suppose that individuals may have been concerned with me in the use of this money, whose position in society, or whose business, might be injured or destroyed, by the revelations you advise me to make, what then should I do? My reply in substance was that he should leave his duty to his wife, his daughter, his family, his friends, his obligations to the State, his official oath, in one side of the scale, and in the other his obligations to these men, and if the latter outweighed the former, his course was plain one. To all this his answer was, 'I will think yet.' After a few general remarks, our interview ended, and I have not seen Mr. B. since."

WHO TOLE THE MONEY?

No one, we think, can read the testimony which is here appended, and of which we have given a brief abstract in the foregoing pages, without being convinced that the two late Treasurers were wholly unworthy the positions which they have occupied. It is our opinion that John G. Breslin abstracted the money from the Treasury, and that Wm. H. Gibson, by concealing the default, has disregarded his official duty, and made himself an accessory to the crime.

The question "where is the people's money?" remains unanswered. The report winds up:

All the facts are known to one only, and he, though importuned to do so, has refused to disclose them. Enough has been elicited to render it probable that the money has been scattered with a free hand, and that the parties who now hold it are numerous, and many of them beyond the boundaries of this State.

From the Indian Country.

St. Louis, Aug. 22.—Colonel Roberts, from New Mexico, reports a battle between the Apache Indians and Col. Miles' command on the Gila river, in which twenty-five Indians were killed and upwards of thirty wounded. Lieutenant Stein and Davis, and nine privates were wounded.

Col. Miles recovered a large amount of property.

The Fort Worth Gazette says that the shipping business of that place is increasing to such an extent that there is need of enlarging their Ohio street wharf.

The Highland News.
HILLSBOROUGH, OHIO:
Thursday, 11th August 27, 1857.

Notice to Mail Subscribers.
Mail subscribers will please remember that we invariably stop the paper at the expiration of the time paid for.—About a month before his time expires we send each subscriber a bill for the ensuing year. This will give time to renew the subscription and ensure the regular continuance of the paper.
Money may be sent by mail at our risk, and receipts will be returned in the paper.

Republican State Ticket.
For Governor,
SALMON P. CHASE, of Hamilton;
For Lieutenant Governor,
MARTIN WELKER, of Wayne;
For Supreme Judge,
MILTON SUTLIF, of Trumbull;
For Treasurer of State,
A. P. STONE, of Franklin;
For Secretary of State,
ADDISON P. RUSSELL, of Clinton;
For Member of Board of Public Works,
JACOB BLICKENSDERFER, of Tuscarawas.

Republican County Ticket.
For Representative,
WM. O. COLLINS.
For Probate Judge,
JOHN M. BARRERE.
For Clerk of the Court,
G. F. STEVENS.
For Sheriff,
WM. P. HUGHEY.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
J. H. ROTHROCK.
For Treasurer,
JAMES DILL.
For Commissioner,
BENJAMIN CONARD.
For Recorder,
CHARLES J. VANPELT.
For Infirmary Director,
JOHN LUCAS.
For Coroner,
DANIEL VANWINKLE.

Election, Tuesday, October 13th.
For Local News and Markets see Third Page.

Journeyman Printer Wanted.
At this Office. One who understands the business in all its branches.—None others need apply.

Suspension of the Trust Co.
The city papers of Tuesday announce the suspension of payments by the O. L. Insurance and Trust Co., on Monday afternoon, in consequence of the suspension of the New York branch of that institution, which took place that day. Rumors are prevalent of heavy losses and embezzlements, as the cause of the suspension, but as yet nothing reliable is known. A dispatch from New York, dated Tuesday, P. M., says that the President, who is now in that city, has published a card, in which he states that the capital of the Company is two millions, and is sound and reliable, exclusive of losses. The Tribune, however, states that the company's liabilities are estimated at from five to seven millions. The suspension caused a panic in Wall street, and the heavy banking houses of John Thompson, and Delaney, Iselin & Co., failed. Other failures were rumored.

In Cincinnati, the excitement caused by the suspension is very great, the Trust Co. being the depository of the means of private individuals, as well as of other banking houses, to a very large amount. Unlimited confidence has hitherto been felt in its solvency, and many of its friends still believe that it will be able to pay all its indebtedness. Mr. Smead, the well known head of the Citizen's Bank, made a speech to the excited crowd around the Bank on Tuesday, in which he expressed his entire confidence in its solvency, and stated that he had himself \$100,000 on deposit in its vaults. His remarks tended greatly to quiet the excitement and restore confidence.

The Treasury Defaultion.
We devote a large portion of our space this week to a very full and satisfactory abstract of the Report on the Treasury defaultion, made by the special Commissioner, Mr. Sparrow of Columbus, and the Auditor of State. We are indebted for the abstract to that excellent paper, the Cincinnati Commercial.

By a careful perusal of this document our readers may learn the leading facts connected with the stupendous robbery of which our State has been the victim. Although the most interesting question, What has become of the money? still remains unanswered, yet enough is disclosed to enable us to judge with reasonable certainty who was the principal agent in the daring and shameful crime. The brand of eternal infamy is placed upon the forehead of JOHN G. BRESLIN, late Democratic Treasurer, and his name will henceforth be associated with those of the Prices, the Swartwouts, and other convicted plunderers of the people.

Foreign News.
Liverpool dates to the 12th inst. have been received at New York, per steamer Anglo-Saxon. The submarine telegraph fleet had sailed on the 7th inst., and the laying of the cable was progressing at the rate of about 5 miles an hour.

Breadstuffs at Liverpool were dull, with a downward tendency. Ohio Flour closed at 31¢32¢ per bbl.

The Republican County Ticket.
The Citizen of last week, referring to the candidates on the Republican county ticket, says:

"It will be observed that they have all their places filled with old party hacks, many of whom have been repeatedly defeated, either before conventions of their own parties or the people."

Those who know the men referred to by the Citizen, need not be told that his assertion is wholly unfounded, and must have been dictated by sheer party malignity. The truth is, that at least five of the candidates on our ticket have never been candidates before, while of the other five, two (Messrs. Stevens and Rothrock) were elected by large majorities the only time they ever ran for office, and only two were ever defeated before the people.

A charge of this kind, even if it were true, comes with an ill grace from the editor of the Citizen. "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

New York Cattle Market.
Wednesday, Aug. 13, P. M.
Beef—Market depressed; receipts 4,500 head at prices 1 1/2¢ lower; buyers demand a still further reduction, and holders are pressing on the market. The quotations are 2¢ 11/2¢.

Marriages.
MARRIED.—At the Elliott House, on the 24th inst., by Rev. D. Whitner, Mr. Isaac Brown to Miss Sarah Huff, both of Highland co.

On the 6th inst., by J. R. Haghey, Esq., Mr. ALBERT BROWN to Miss ANN MARIA COX.

New Advertisements.
Blank Deeds!
A SUPPLY of Blank Deeds and Mortgages (Swan's Improved form) just printed on fine paper, and for sale by the quire, dozen, or single one at THIS OFFICE.

A Good Girl Wanted!
TO DO the housework of a small family.—Permanent employment and good wages will be given. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

One More Favor Asked!
JOHN DUVALL, thankful for many past favors received from his old friends and customers, respectfully informs them that he has disposed of his stock of Dry Goods, Groceries &c. to Isaac Colvin, and would now ask them the additional favor of calling and settling their respective accounts, as soon as possible. The books will be found at the old stand, where Mr. S. P. Shreve or myself will attend to settlements. JOHN DUVALL, Aug. 27, 1857.

INDEMNITY.
Phoenix Insurance Co.
HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital \$200,000 with a large surplus.
S. L. LOOMIS, Pres.
H. KELLOGG, Sec'y.

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Court of Common Pleas of Highland county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, before the door of the Court House in Hillsboro, Ohio.

On the 29th of September, 1857, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described Real Estate:

54 feet of the south side of lot No. 70 (seventy) in Smith and Trimble's addition to the town of Hillsboro.

Levied upon as the property of Elias Broadstreet, at the suit of William Scott. Approved at \$500. Terms cash.

JOHN H. MULLENIX, Sheriff H. C.

WARREN'S
Ohio Criminal Laws and Forms.
SECOND EDITION, enlarged and revised to suit the Statutes of 1857.
Justices of the Peace and Mayors are authorized to purchase this work out of the fines they collect.

EXTRACTS FROM RECOMMENDATIONS.

"I would not be without it for ten times its price." M. WADELL, Justice of the Peace and Mayor, Hillsboro.

"The system observed in arranging the Statutes, precedents, and the references to authorities, makes it a work admirably adapted to its object." Wm. Plase Judge.

"No Library in Ohio is complete without it, and no Justice of the Peace or Mayor without it." THOMAS BOLTON, Com. Pleas Judge.

"To Justices of the Peace, Mayors, &c., it will be almost indispensable necessity, whilst to Prosecuting Attorneys and the Bar generally it will prove highly convenient." J. BRINKERHOFF, Supreme Judge.

JOHN W. OAKLEY, Com. Pleas Judge.

"The Work is of great practical value not only to Justices, Constables, and other officers, but to the Lawyer, though read in Criminal Jurisprudence." Wm. Plase Judge.

"I regard the Work as worthy of a place in the library of every lawyer in Ohio; and one which should be owned and carefully revised by every Justice of the Peace in the State who expects to aid in the enforcement of the Criminal Law." WM. SAMPLE, Com. Pleas Judge.

"I have no doubt that if Warren's Ohio Criminal Law and Forms were supplied to all our Justices and Mayors who have criminal business before them, it would save more costs to the County Treasurers every year than the expense of furnishing them with a copy." WM. LAWRENCE, Com. Pleas Judge.

Price \$2.50. A. BROWN, Gen. Ag't, Hillsboro, Ohio.

BLACHLY, SIMPSON & CO.
Importers & Jobbers of
DRY GOODS,
No. 11, Pearl Street, CINCINNATI.

HAVE IN STORE a heavy and complete stock of Staple and Fancy, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Notions, and Carriages, adapted to the Fall and Winter trade. The attention of buyers is solicited.

August 26, 1857.

OUR SPRING & SUMMER STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FINE GOODS.
ARE now ready for examination. We have taken more than usual care in selecting and manufacturing our stock, and think we can say with perfect confidence that our styles and work are really better than can be found at any other house. We honestly think so, and will guarantee every article to be honestly worth the amount paid. Our prices are fixed and marked upon every article. No Clerk is allowed to ask any more, or take any less than the marked price. We keep the best goods and sell at a moderate profit. We do not claim to sell goods at cost, except they have been kept over; these we are willing to, in order to clear out stock; but we do claim to sell goods at moderate prices. We have built up a large and respectable trade upon that alone, and intend to keep our name at the head of the list or BURST in the attempt. You will find us at a Fourth Street, No. 19, & a Fifth Street, No. 21, East of Mr. H. Cincinnati.

T. W. SHERAGUE & CO.

BOOK-KEEPING!
Tickets for a Full or Half Course of Instruction at Gundry's Commercial College, Cincinnati, can be obtained at this office at a considerable discount from the regular price. Young men wishing to qualify themselves for Mercantile Business, will find this one of the best institutions in the West.

LANCASTER WHEAT DRILLS
Come at Last!
I WOULD mention, in answer to the Farmers of Highland, that I have brought a few more of those excellent Machines Hillsboro. These, wishing to obtain Machines for this Fall's Sowing, will do themselves and as a favor by ordering one, as we are confident we shall be unable to supply the unprecedented demand this year for them.

These Drills are fully and completely circulated through your county last Fall, having sold Sixty-five of them. We need but refer you to any who have used them for a recommendation. Our Drills have in some respects, over these sold last year. The ones are made much heavier at the point, obviating the difficulty of sometimes getting stuck in the soil, and in some instances in using them among stumps, roots and stones. Persons selecting themselves a Drill, will do well to examine our machine in particular. We have built up a large and general sale, has been the danger of the loss or teeth breaking at the point where the rivet fastens the point to the casting.

The Wright & Co. Drill of Lancaster, is one of the foremost Drills in the catalogue of State and County Fair Exhibitions, having been awarded the highest and most valuable premiums and diplomas given in this class. Agricultural implements. We warrant this Drill to be composed of good material, and to sow Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, and at the same time Sow Grass Seed, of any description. It is also more simple and easy in adjustment than was the same Drill last season, being adjusted simply by means of a thumb-screw inserted at the end of the box.

We invite you to call and procure an article of this kind, to examine our Drills, before purchasing elsewhere, as we are certain time and money will be saved in so doing.

Mr. W. H. Loomis, of the Railroad Depot, Hillsboro, will be ready to send all calls in my absence, and when here, I can be seen at the Elliott House.

Aug. 26th J. I. THROCKMORTON.

FURNITURE.
Just received at the Old Stand of
WASHINGTON DOGGETT,
High Street, South of Walnut, Hillsboro, Ohio.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE, consisting in

Part of
Dress and Common Bureaus;
Bedsteads of all the various patterns;
Sofas, Lounges, Mattresses, Cris, &c.;
Breakfast, Dining, Card and Centre Tables;
Ward and Case Stands;
Cane Seat, Windsor and Split-Bottom Chairs, together with all other articles usually kept in Furniture Ware Rooms.

UNDERTAKING.
The undersigned has on hand an assortment of Metallic Burial Cases, of the latest and most improved style, for sale, on short notice, any style of WOOD COFFIN that may be preferred, of the best finish. Having

Always at readiness, he will attend Funerals when desired.

The fact that the undersigned has had over thirty years' experience in this business, is, perhaps, a sufficient guarantee to the public, without further words, that all calls upon him will be properly attended to.

Aug. 26th WASHINGTON DOGGETT.

Teachers Wanted!
THE BOARD OF EDUCATION wish to employ one Male and two Female Teachers for the Union School of Hillsboro. Application to be made by the 1st of September. By order of the Board.

Aug. 26th J. I. WOODROW, Sec'y.

Estate of Harrison Paris, dec'd.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned was this day appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Harrison Paris, dec'd., late of Highland county, O. Dated August 15, 1857.

Aug. 26th ELIJAH WALKER.

Sheriff's Sale.
BY VIRTUE of two orders of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Highland County, Ohio, one in favor of Abraham Zook, and one in favor of Eliza Zook, and both against Mahlon Wickaram and Joseph Frye, partners as Wickaram & Frye, I will offer at public auction, before the door of the Court House in Hillsboro, Ohio.

On the 30th of September, 1857, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit:

In Lot No. 35 in the town of Sinking Springs, in said County, Ohio, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms cash in hand—appraised at \$3000.

JOSEPH H. MULLENIX, Sheriff H. C.

Notice
THE partnership of Trimble & Rockhead has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be closed by J. N. Rockhead, who will continue the trade at Trimble's Old Stand, and is now offering greater inducements in Cash and prompt payment.

Selling of Large Stock, Staple, Domestic, and Fancy Dress Goods.

At Cost!
To make room for New Stock!
Produces taken in exchange for Goods, &c.

Hillsboro, Aug. 4th, 1857.

Wood! Wood!
PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Education until the 15th day of September, for the delivery of 40 cords of good Wood, to be delivered by the 15th day of October.

By order of the Board.

Aug. 26th J. I. WOODROW, Sec'y.

SHOT GUNS, Rifle and Pistol, Powder, Horns, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Wad Cutters, Flies, Nipples and Tubes, Game Bags, Shot and Lead.

For sale cheap.

J. H. MULLENIX.

DO YOU SHAVE? Of Course You Do! Then go to J. H. MULLENIX's and buy one of his Superior Razors, and enjoy the luxury of an easy shave.

Aug. 26th J. H. MULLENIX.

PUBLIC VENUE.
ON SATURDAY, the 29th of August, 1857, there will be sold at the residence of the subscriber, a Miles East of Hillsboro.

1 Two-Horse Wagon, 1 Buggy, 2 or 3 Head of Horses, 5 Milch Cows, about 30 head of Young Cattle, various kinds, 50 head of Young Hogs, a lot of Potatoes, and every variety of Farming Tools and Household Goods.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

TERMS—A credit of 3 months will be given on all articles except the Razors, which will be given in full at once.

Aug. 26th JOHN HIESTAND.